

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$3.00
Six Months 1.75
Three Months95
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 1.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of H. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-
fice, 117 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 55 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed to
the EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter on October 1,
1879, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 21, 1905.

"OUR ENEMIES."

Reference is sometimes made by speakers and writers to "our enemies," when denouncing upon the shameful misrepresentations and vile attacks upon the leaders of our Church. Even that is distorted and perverted as to its meaning by would-be cunning distorters of the truth, who make it their daily business to poison the public mind and stir up discord and strife. The Latter-day Saints regard as their "enemies" such persons and papers as willfully rebel them, put them in a false light and endeavor to bring upon them the animosity that springs from prejudice, and the trouble with which they have had to contend through all their history from the falsehoods that have been believed concerning them.

It is utterly untrue that, as asserted by those maligners, "the Mormons" regard all persons not of their faith as enemies. It is a part of the creed of this Church that all people have a right to worship in whatever way they choose and whatever deity they may look up to, and that it is the duty of members of this Church to aid in the protection of all people in their civil and religious liberties. They do not object to the discussion of the principles that they hold as sacred, but, on the contrary, invite investigation. They do not expect to convert the world nor desire in any way to coerce mankind. "Peace on earth, good will to men" is one of their practical mottoes.

Thousands of people who do not belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have dwelt among us in peace for many years. They do business with our people and our people live side by side as neighbors and meet each other as friends. A great many non-Mormons throughout the State are recognized as good citizens, honorable and respectable men and women, no matter what may be their belief or disbelief, their party or their race. They are not in any sense of the word regarded as enemies.

On the other hand, there are individuals in this community who are imbued with an intense spirit of hatred towards the "Mormons" and particularly against the leading men of the Church. They exhibit this animosity in all that they do, unless it may be when, for a time and a purpose, they can use the "Mormons" for their own enrichment or ambition. Their pretended friendship lasts no longer than the period of their self-aggrandizement, the dog to his vomit. At every opportunity they, after falsehood and send it abroad to the ends of the earth. They are utterly unscrupulous in their assertions, and venomous in their utterances and in their manifestations of vicious hostility.

Among this class may be ranked some professed ministers of the gospel, who make it a business to distort and pervert the teachings and doctrines of the Latter-day Saints and the motives and actions of Church leaders. They do this willfully and with malice prepense and afterthought. They garble and misquote and mutilate the public utterances of leading men, both spoken and printed. They lie in wait to deceive and frequently make money by their deceptions. Can it be wondered at that we regard such beings as "enemies"?

The kind of people that we here include to, who use the press and the pulpit, street corner gossip, conversations on railroads and in hotels, terrible tales without truth or reason, infamous and malicious stories which ponder to depraved tastes, play to men of influence and pathetic futilities to women of impressionable minds, these and a thousand other means are employed to defame and arouse prejudice and anger against the people who laid the foundation of this State, and who have built up a prosperous community in these mountains. They are the enemies of the "Mormons" and of Utah in every sense of the word.

The class of people who are regarded by the Latter-day Saints as their enemies, have combined for the purpose of preventing any "Mormon" in this city from holding a public office or obtaining public employment for any purpose. They have announced this as the policy of their so-called "American" party. Should they not be regarded as "enemies" of our people? Can they be looked upon as "friends"? They declare publicly their approval and endorsement of the rigid boycott, blackguardism and disgraceful language applied daily in a disreputable public print, against permanent citizens who are devoted to the advancement and upbuilding of the city and state, and who are as far above the creatures who thus vilify their venom against them as the skies are above the mud puddles and sewers of the earth. Does not every individual who affiliates with such a coterie of

conspirators, ranging himself on their side, constitute himself an enemy to the "Mormon" people?

But do the Latter-day Saints wish to injure their enemies? Not at all. They have never tried to do so. They have put up with the evil purposes and actions of their implacable foes, year after year, without retaliation and without active resentment. They have borne continually, abuse and slander without striking a blow by way of harm to their enemies. They have relied on the adage that "truth is mighty and will prevail." They have simply waited for the fate to follow these inveterate foes, that has overtaken the same kind of persons in the past. The latter have gone down to sorrow and misery and ignominy and death. The former will doubtless follow in the same path and meet the same doom.

To repeat the words of the venerated President of the Church, "we would not harm a hair of their heads." They may go on in their hateful work. They may fill up the cup of their iniquity. We would not touch them under any consideration. Nor would we hurt the feelings of our non-Mormon friends. We regard them with kindly sentiments, we desire their confidence and their co-operation in all things that make for the good of this community. We wish them God-speed in all their efforts for good along such lines as they choose to follow. Peace be to them as our friends, let the Lord deal as he will with "our enemies."

A SILLY SNEER.

October 10th was the banner day for marriage licenses in Salt Lake—twenty-seven before the close of business, and the clerk took two blanky home with him and issued them out of hours. Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, was one of the first twenty-seven. Of course polygamy is dead. Mr. Smith has only five living wives besides this last.

The foregoing falsehood has been sent out from this city to further the purposes of the faction that talks of holding up Salt Lake, and proceeds to do everything possible in the way of knocking it down. Its publication in outside papers arises from a cunningly headed bit of local news in a paper here, which is given to that kind of distortion, by which an inference could be drawn similar to that, in the paragraph we have copied from a Western paper. A man named Joseph F. Smith obtained a marriage license, which could not be had by the President of the Church or any other married man. The similarity of names is all there is to the story. But "anything goes," however absurd, when there is the least chance for a fling at a gentleman who is held in the highest esteem, by hosts of people of every shade of belief and every class of good society.

VOICES FOR PEACE.

Mr. Carnegie, in the address delivered on the occasion of his installation as rector of St. Andrews university, spoke earnestly for the abolition of war among the children of men, and the establishment of a permanent reign of peace. The entire address was devoted to this topic, and the speaker was listened to with marked attention, by the distinguished audience. The subject is one which commends itself to the very best thought of the age. Unbroken peace is no longer considered a dream of visionaries. It is admitted that it may be the aim of practical statesmanship.

Mr. Carnegie's idea, as expressed in the address, is that five, or even three, of the leading nations should form a peace league, and invite others to join them. This league would then be in a position to compel all the rest of the world to arbitrate all differences. And thus there would be peace. In other words, he would revive the so-called holy alliance which was formed in 1815 between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and later joined by a number of countries, for the alleged purpose of establishing a rule of brotherly love upon the earth, and the protection of "religion, peace, and righteousness." It was Goethe who said of this alliance—which, by the way, is thought to have been inspired by a woman, Lady von Krudener—that, never was anything grander conceived for the welfare of humanity. But it came to nothing. And we are afraid Mr. Carnegie's plan, could it be realized, would meet with a similar fate, for the reason that there are no five, or even three, nations with interests so identical as to preclude the possibility of war between them. There are then no five, or even three, nations qualified for the position of peace officers of the world. Questions of "honor" and "vital" import are, by universal consent, exempt from arbitration, and even the guardians of the peace could therefore go to war in a moment of popular excitement about national honor, and the peace would be broken. The money power is really, at present, a more potent factor for peace than any combination of governments could be.

Mr. Carnegie's prediction that peace will ultimately be established in the world, though probably many a war will yet be fought, will nevertheless come true. But it will be through the patient labors of the friends of peace and arbitration among the common people of all nations. Such reforms must be brought about through the powerful influences that operate from below upward, and in due time cause the upheavals that mark the epochs of history. When the masses of all nations are enlightened enough to form their parliaments, and select their statesmen with a view to the maintenance of peace, there will be no more war between civilized nations.

It is noteworthy that our time is remarkable for its agitation against war. Peace lectures are delivered and peace conferences are held all over the world. Among the notable gatherings of this class was one held a little over a month ago, at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., on the invitation of the Shakers who reside there. Several noted speakers took part in the deliberations; resolutions were adopted, and forwarded to the government in Washington, and a committee was appointed to consider what further steps should be taken in the interest of "peace on earth." Consid-

ering the historical origin and tenets of the little society at Mount Lebanon, the gathering is notable among the many recently held for a similar purpose.

The Mount Lebanon society may be traced to the Camisards of France, the valiant mountaineers who, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, made an organized resistance to the "dragonnades," or government attempts at conversion by sword and torture. After several years of armed resistance, in which the women took an active and glorious part, the demands of the Camisards for liberty of conscience and right of assembly were granted. During the war their villages in the mountains had been burned and thousands of the inhabitants put to the sword. But they fought for religious liberty.

During these wars some of the Camisards went to England, where they became known as the "French Prophets." They made converts, and these were persecuted and had to seek refuge in other countries. Ann Lee, 130 years ago, fled from Manchester and landed in New England, where she became the founder of the Mount Lebanon society. Simplicity of life, communism and celibacy are the leading features of their tenets. They have always been for peace and good will among men, and their practical belief in a brotherhood entitles them to a hearing in this age, on the great question of the day.

GIBRALTAR FALLING.

Is the earth growing old? Ancient prophets used to speak of the time when the Creator of all things will lay by the aged creation, like an old, worn-out garment, and make new heavens and a new earth, more glorious than the present. At one time such expressions were ridiculed. It was thought that the world is permanent, remaining forever as it has been from the beginning. But now it is known that nothing is subject to change, and therefore to evolution.

We are reminded of this by the report that the famous rock of Gibraltar is crumbling, and gradually falling down into the blue waves below. "The strength of Gibraltar" will soon be a meaningless phrase, if the work of disintegration continues.

According to the Chicago Chronicle, sea captains, cruising in the Mediterranean, say that Gibraltar has been rotting and crumbling for many years, but that of late the disintegration has gone on at a faster rate than heretofore. The crumbling, rotting masses must be continually bound together with huge patches of masonry and cement. Those who sail past Gibraltar notice on the eastern slope of the fortress enormous silver-colored patches gleaming in the sun. These patches, in some cases thirty or forty feet square, are the proof of Gibraltar's disintegration. Of thick, strong cement, they keep huge spurs of the cliff's side from tumbling into the sea. But this is only temporary. The immense rocks cannot forever be held back by the weak human hand.

Gibraltar, then, is doomed. Niagara is said to be doomed. Lakes and rivers are drying up in various places. Continents are sinking. All is subject to change. Vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas. All is vanity.

INFLUENCE OF ACTING.

A preacher the other day took occasion to denounce the theater. He had several reasons for so doing. Having been an actor himself—at least so he claimed—he spoke from experience when he said that by playing the parts of "a villain" he gradually became metamorphosed and felt upon himself the influence of the villainous characters he personated. In other words, playing "villain" had him a "villain." Whatever is the truth of this philosophy on the stage, in real life it is absolutely certain that "playing villain" develops the villainous propensities until these become dominant. The fact is especially notorious in apostates who, from mingling with villains, at first timidly, then boldly and openly, become so full of evil that they do not hesitate at any act of iniquity. By playing villain they finally become totally depraved. The Scripture injunction is to avoid evil companionship, because of the tainting influence of evil. The Master could associate with "sinners," because His nature was not prone to evil, and He sought their company, not because He enjoyed sin, but because He had come to save the lost. Under any other circumstances evil company is to be avoided. It influences the character of those who seek it, for evil.

NEW CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

With the conclusion of the war in Asia, now officially accomplished, virtually a new chapter of the world's history commences. For some years the European powers have put down their stakes, and erected their fences in Asia, with a view to ultimate annexation. Russia has taken the lead in this policy of Ahab with reference to the vineyard of Naboth. The other powers have followed. This is now changed. Russia has been compelled to restore the territory she obtained from China. The sphere-of-influence theory has gone up in smoke and that is not all. The new treaty between Japan and Great Britain, which seems to be an appendix to the peace treaty, ties the hands of Russia should she attempt to get busy in the direction of Persia or toward the Himalayas.

For several years Russia has endeavored to obtain the preponderating influence in Persia. She has built good wagon roads there, the only ones there are, in order to facilitate commerce with that country. In Teheran and several of the larger cities Russia has branches of the state bank of St. Petersburg. She has her telegraph, her postal system and even her telephone between Enzeli and Teheran. A Russian colonel commands the sole regiment of Persian Cossacks that amounts to anything. Russia is on capital good terms with the Shah. She is Persia's creditor, although not for a very large sum. All these things were intended to be so many steps toward Russian

conquest of Persia. But the war has changed everything. Japan has become the great power in Asia, and Russia must look for chances of expansion in other directions.

Another indication of the historic change the world now is facing, is the actual awakening of the vast Chinese empire. This awakening is just made that China is to have army maneuvers. The new Chinese army, organized and drilled according to the European pattern is to be exhibited, as it were, before the entire world. The commander of this new army is Yuan Shi-ki, and he is the first Chinese general in history to introduce the European idea of annual military maneuvers. The significance of the event is in the evident purpose of the Chinese to create a modern army.

The Chinese say that this army is for defense, and not for conquest. But when the full military strength of China is developed, the world will know more about what the policy of the country will be. At present we can only note the fact that we stand at the threshold of a new division of history. What it will bring belongs to the future.

Will Hughes skin Hyde?

All that he hath will an ex-officer-holder give to get in again.

Of Sir Henry Irving fittingly may one say, "Peace to his ashes."

Secretary Shaw's boom is not filling the world with any great noise.

No one ever takes Mr. Carnegie's views on statecraft seriously.

The prince merchant was never "in it" with the life insurance prince.

Salt Lake City grows in spite of all the "knockers" and revengists can do.

There is a growing demand for federal supervision of interstate rascality.

Novelist Jerome K. Jerome says that too much brilliancy is a fault. Whose, pray?

Mr. Roosevelt's latest order is an attempt to bring civil service order out of chaos.

An Indian summer election usually brings out the tommyhawk and scalping knife.

Kid McCoy has married a widow. It takes a coy widow to catch a kid every time.

To the life insurance presidents the policyholder is the goose that lays the golden egg.

No doubt Cunliffe burned that twenty thousand dollars because it was tainted money.

The Prince of Wales is following in the footsteps of his father. He is making a tour of India.

There are people who would insist on watering their lawns if they were covered with a foot of snow.

All that the canal commission knows is that the canal is to be, but whether sea level or lock it does not know.

Mayor Weaver believes in "thoroughness." He has cleaned out Philadelphia's official street cleaner.

Strange that with water so prominent a question in the municipal campaign there should be no Prohibition ticket in the field.

And now the common school system is blamed for race suicide. In all this talk about race suicide the talkers have failed to establish the corpus delicti.

The President believes that in this country's intercourse with China the golden rule should prevail. It certainly should but in the past it certainly has not at all times.

Asked if he was solicited for a campaign contribution in 1896 Mr. McCurdy replied, "my mind is a blank as to that." The evidence shows that his check was not.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Springfield Republican.

The Unitarians may be in luck to have their distinguished denominational delegates, including Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, barred from the coming convention of the church federation. Such "persecution" ought to make them feel young again. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church—and so on. The really amusing phase of the episode, however, is that, while the movement which the proposed church federation represents is church unity, the managers begin to balk on the first canon. Is it not a matter of grave regret that the Protestant body of Christians should be divided into so many factions? Let us get together in Christ—such is the alleged spirit of the church federation movement. Yet here are the Unitarians barred, so soon! How the remaining brethren will get along together remains a problem of singular interest. One can only tremble in thinking of the possibilities of a church unity movement that begins by showing one denomination the door.

New York Evening Post.

The exclusion of the Unitarians from the National Federation of Churches is not fatal to Unitarianism. The sect has been in existence for some years, and has survived worse blows. If the federation can stand it, the Unitarians can. Admission to the Federation is, it seems, very much like admission to a club. Those who are in want of congenial company and the drawing of the line is merely a question of taste. The ruling faction in the Federation has a taste for old-line Evangelicals. The Unitarians are not old-line Evangelicals, and they cannot play in the Federation's back yard. The Federation makes faces at them over the fence, and says they are not real Christians. This, of course, is a matter of definitions.

New York Churchman.

In this age we are standing at the entrance of a new period of development in Christian teaching. Most unlikely is it that the old prophecies will be preserved any more now than they were in the third or the fifth centuries. A study of the history of the church would free the minds of many earnest people from the painful anticipations which beset their thoughts when they are brought face to face with the great issues that the church of today has to

meet. There has penetrated into the general type of thought certain axioms about natural law which are derived from the physical sciences and generalizations of men like Spencer and Huxley.

Freeman's Journal.

When one knocks at the door of the Catholic church and seeks entrance his vanity is not fed by flattering judgment. He is told frankly and promptly that his private judgment is not the criterion or measure of revealed truth; that revealed truth must be accepted on the authority of God revealing it, and on the authority of the agent whom He has created and commissioned to present it to us. He must accept it without hesitation or shadow of doubt, simply because presented by the divinely appointed agent, the church. He must not examine it to see if it corresponds with his private judgment today or tomorrow because he yields assent to it. Such hesitation implies doubt of the divine veracity. He must decide then and there on the threshold whether he accepts the church as the divinely commissioned and infallible agent and criterion of revealed truth, or whether he will continue to follow his fallible judgment and be blown about by every wind of doctrine.

The Outlook.

The Church of England in these opening years of the new century is obviously making a greater effort to get near to the people than it has done at any time since the Reformation. A remarkable feature about this movement is that it comes from above rather than below. The bishops have had the most prominent part in the movement.

We want you to try Schilling's Best at our risk; at our risk; at our risk.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
GEORGE D. PYPKE
MANAGER
LAKE THEATRE
CURTAIN & CO.
TONIGHT LAST TIME

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

WILTON
LACKAYE

In Wm. A. Brady's Colossal Production of

"THE PIT."

Adapted from Frank Norris' Famous Novel by Channing Pollock.

Next attraction, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Wednesday Matinee at 2.

"THE GIRL FROM KAYS."

Prices—25c to \$1.50. Matinee—25c to \$1.00. Seats on sale today.

Personal attention given every order.
This means Right Lumber at the Right Price.

GEORGE ROMNEY
LUMBER
CO.,

Both Phones 1950.
65 N. FIRST WEST ST.
O. D. ROMNEY, Mgr.

Why Not?

In this wonderfully progressive age of art, literature and science, of the automobile, the wireless telegraph, and the X-ray, what is there that is impossible? Why should not science accomplish further success in improving the defects of nature? It has. The active, long treatments and imperfect results of Piles, Bleaches, Complexion, Warts, etc., heretofore used will be discarded when you become acquainted with the quick, prompt improvement that results from using Curious Complexion Cream—the new and better method. Try it. At all druggists. PRICE 25 CENTS.

DOULL DRUG CO.,

DISTRIBUTORS.

232 Main, corner Market and the Postoffice will be next door south.

DON'T WORRY.

Send us your orders for

"Peacock"

ROCK SPRINGS COAL.

And Your Fuel Troubles will all vanish.

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.

"At the Sign of the Peacock."

35 So. Main.

Established 1860

150 Varieties

ESTERBROOK'S
Steel Pens

Sold Everywhere
The Best Pens Made

JOHN C. CUTLER JR.,
INVESTMENT BANKER

(Established 1860.)

STOCKS AND BONDS

BANK AND SUGAR STOCKS.

High Grade Investments
Bought and Sold.

Tel. 127-R. 38 Main St.

At Z. C. M. I.
SATURDAY'S
SPECIALS!

There's no standing still in this institution. We're always alert to serve you better. Study the news in this adv. and you'll realize there's much to be saved by judicious buying. Whether you come to see or buy—come. We've many good things to show you.

IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

\$6.95 ONLY \$6.95

For a Ladies' 3-4 Length Coat

Very stylish; made of good Kersey Cloth, in black only. The collar is trimmed with black velvet, stitched and edged with handsome braid; very pretty, rich looking buttons; two pockets. A very attractive coat for only 6.95

TWO SPECIALS IN DRESS GOODS SECTION

BLACK AND COLORED BROADCLOTHS.

All day Tomorrow we will offer our entire line of black and colored Broadcloths at a—

Reduction of One-Third on Every Price.

Another big special is a beautiful stock of daintily figured dress goods in a large number of patterns. The regular price has been 50c to 85c a yard, but for tomorrow, Saturday, from 3 to 9 p. m. the sale price will be 50c

REDUCTION IN PRICE INFANTS' BONNETS.

You know how precious the little ones are. Well, don't you think they are precious enough to be protected from the cold winds these chilly days? We've got just what they need to keep the cold from striking into their heads. A specially fine line of up-to-date infants' "Baby Bells" knitted and silk lined bonnets, all styles and prices: \$1.75 for \$1.25; \$2.50 for \$1.75; \$3.25 for \$2.50; \$4.00 for \$3.00; \$5.00 for \$4.00; \$6.00 for \$5.00; \$7.00 for \$6.00; \$8.00 for \$7.00; \$9.00 for \$8.00; \$10.00 for \$9.00; \$11.00 for \$10.00; \$12.00 for \$11.00; \$13.00 for \$12.00; \$14.00 for \$13.00; \$15.00 for \$14.00; \$16.00 for \$15.00; \$17.00 for \$16.00; \$18.00 for \$17.00; \$19.00 for \$18.00; \$20.00 for \$19.00; \$21.00 for \$20.00; \$22.00 for \$21.00; \$23.00 for \$22.00; \$24.00 for \$23.00; \$25.00 for \$24.00; \$26.00 for \$25.00; \$27.00 for \$26.00; \$28.00 for \$27.00; \$29.00 for \$28.00; \$30.00 for \$29.00; \$31.00 for \$30.00; \$32.00 for \$31.00; \$33.00 for \$32.00; \$34.00 for \$33.00; \$35.00 for \$34.00; \$36.00 for \$35.00; \$37.00 for \$36.00; \$38.00 for \$37.00; \$39.00 for \$38.00; \$40.00 for \$39.00; \$41.00 for \$40.00; \$42.00 for \$41.00; \$43.00 for \$42.00; \$44.00 for \$43.00; \$45.00 for \$44.00; \$46.00 for \$45.00; \$47.00 for \$46.00; \$48.00 for \$47.00; \$49.00 for \$48.00; \$50.00 for \$49.00; \$51.00 for \$50.00; \$52.00 for \$51.00; \$53.00 for \$52.00; \$54.00 for \$53.00; \$55.00 for \$54.00; \$56.00 for \$55.00; \$57.00 for \$56.00; \$58.00 for \$57.00; \$59.00 for \$58.00; \$60.00 for \$59.00; \$61.00 for \$60.00; \$62.00 for \$61.00; \$63.00 for \$62.00; \$64.00 for \$63.00; \$65.00 for \$64.00; \$66.00 for \$65.00; \$67.00 for \$66.00; \$68.00 for \$67.00; \$69.00 for \$68.00; \$70.00 for \$69.00; \$71.00 for \$70.00; \$72.00 for \$71.00; \$73.00 for \$72.00; \$74.00 for \$73.00; \$75.00 for \$74.00; \$76.00 for \$75.00; \$77.00 for \$76.00; \$78.00 for \$77.00; \$79.00 for \$78.00; \$80.00 for \$79.00; \$81.00 for \$80.00; \$82.00 for \$81.00; \$83.00 for \$82.00; \$84.00 for \$83.00; \$85.00 for \$84.00; \$86.00 for \$85.00; \$87.00 for \$86.00; \$88.00 for \$87.00; \$89.00 for \$88.00; \$90.00 for \$89.00; \$91.00 for \$90.00; \$92.00 for \$91.00; \$93.00 for \$92.00; \$94.00 for \$93.00; \$95.00 for \$94.00; \$96.00 for \$95.00; \$97.00 for \$96.00; \$98.00 for \$97.00; \$99.00 for \$98.00; \$100.00 for \$99.00; \$101.00 for \$100.00; \$102.00 for \$101.00; \$103.00 for \$102.00; \$104.00 for \$103.00; \$105.00 for \$104.00; \$106.00 for \$105.00; \$107.00 for \$106.00; \$108.00 for \$107.00; \$109.00 for \$108.00; \$110.00 for \$109.00; \$111.00 for \$110.00; \$112.00 for \$111.00; \$113.00 for \$112.00; \$114.00 for \$113.00; \$115.00 for \$114.00; \$116.00 for \$115.00; \$117.00 for \$116.00; \$118.00 for \$117.00; \$119.00 for \$118.00; \$120.00 for \$119.00; \$121.00 for \$120.00; \$122.00 for \$121.00; \$123.00 for \$122.00; \$124.00 for \$123.00; \$125.00 for \$124.00; \$126.00 for \$125.00; \$1